#### Silver Flag Exercise Site

Integrity - Service - Excellen ce



#### Independent Government Estimate

**U.S. AIR FORCE** 



#### **Overview**

- What is an Independent Government Estimate (IGE)
- Why do we need a IGE
- When is an IGE required and who does it
- Developing the IGE
- Sample IGE
- Conclusion



## What is a Government Estimate?

- Estimate of the resources and the estimated cost of those resources that would be incurred in the performance of the contract.
- Government estimate may be a complex breakdown or a single item cost estimate
- Should be tied to market research
- Government estimate must be
  - Current
  - Valid
  - Reliable
- Government estimates do not follow any specific format



### The Need For Government Estimates

- Why we Need a Government Estimate?
  - Used to evaluate acquisition proposals
  - To ensure contractor understands the requirement
  - Determine pre-negotiation objectives
  - Indicator of the resources required to perform the contract
  - Help determine cost realism (FAR 15.404-1)
  - Help determine cost reasonableness
  - It is required by law (FAR Part 36.203 and 36.605)
- Again, estimate must be current, valid, and reliable



# When is a IGE Required?

- All purchases should have a government estimate with basis for estimate
- Construction and A-E services over \$100,000 require a detailed government estimate
- Form 9 may be considered government estimate if supported by market research documentation
- All government estimates should be designated and stamped FOUO
- Again, estimate must be current, valid, and reliable



# Who is Responsible to Compile an IGE

- Requiring activity creates the IGE
- Requiring activities should check for previous requirements
- Contractors can also create an IGE providing that a Non-Disclosure agreement is completed
- Contracting personnel assistance to customers:
  - Complexity will dictate involvement
  - Can point customers in rite direction for MR



### Developing the Government Estimate

- Detailed
  - Workforce (Labor, Burden & Fringe)
  - Other Direct Cost (Including materials, supplies, equipment, etc.)
  - Other Indirect Costs (usually includes G & A cost)
  - Profit or Fee
- Reasonable Past Purchase Price
  - Must be adjusted for economies of scale and period of performance
- Market Surveys
  - Ensure it is comparable to Government requirement



### Detailed Government Estimates

- Reasonable and reliable, based on estimated cost of resources a prudent contractor will incur in the performance of a contract.
- Labor
  - Manning (Number and type of skills required) & Wages
  - Burden/Fringe (Non-productive, fringe (health and welfare), taxes, workmen's compensation, insurance, retirement funds, etc.
- Other Direct Costs
  - Supplies, equipment, transportation, travel, uniforms, miscellaneous services &subcontracts, etc.
- General and Administrative (G & A)
- Profit/Fee



#### Verifying the IGE

- Ask Questions Like...
  - How was the IGE Developed?
  - What Assumptions Were Made?
  - What Information and Tools Were Used?
  - Where was the Information Obtained?
  - How Did Previous Estimates Compare to Negotiated Costs?



#### Results of Poorly Constructed IGEs

- Poorly developed IGE may result in:
  - Increased Acquisition Time
  - Need for Additional Funds
  - Incorrect Items
  - Cancellation of Form 9
- There should not be more than a 20% variance in the difference between the cost proposed, and the government estimate



#### Rough IGE Sample

	<u>Elements</u>	Amount Note		
•	Materials	\$20,000	1	
•	<b>Direct Labor</b>	440,320		2
•	H & W	121,846	2	
•	PT&I	55,760	2	
•	Indirect Costs	361,290	3	
•	ODCs	<u>131,780</u>	4	
•	Subtotal	\$1,130,996		
•	Profit/Fee	49,961	5	
•	TOTAL:	\$1,180,958		

Further Breakdowns Should Be Provided to Support These Figures



### Using the Government Estimate

- Once the Contractors proposal is received it should be compared to IGE to determine if Contractor and Government have the same understanding of the requirement
- If the Contractor's proposal is way off from the IGE, coordinate a technical interchange meeting with Contracting to determine where differences are
- If requiring activity states that the Contractors proposal is more accurate, and difference exceeds 20%, our IGE should be reaccomplished



#### IGE Conclusion

- Tool for comparison purposes in determining that a price is fair and reasonable
- Used by the Contracting Officer to evaluate proposals
- Gives basis for Contracting Officer's belief that the requirement is understood by the contractor
- Key tool used by Contracting Officer to determine proposal realism and balance among CLINs
- Detailed Government Estimate can be useful in establishing a pre-negotiation objective and assist in determining resources required to perform services